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EDITORIAL CONVEN.

THREE HUNDRED EDITORS TOGETHER AT THE HUB.

It was a Coming Together of the Most Influential Body of Men in America—The Proceedings—Notes in and Around Boston.

[Editorial Cor. of STATE CHRONICLE.]

BOSTON, Mass., June 28, 1890.—The National Editorial Association adjourned last night, after a pleasant session of four days. There were present about three hundred delegates, and nearly every State in the Union was represented. The basis of representation in this Convention is this: Every State is entitled to one delegate for every twenty members of its State Convention. North Carolina, having 60 members of the State association, was entitled to three delegates. I need not dwell upon the proceedings of the body. They would not be interesting to the general public as they had chiefly to do with matters connected with the wise and profitable management of newspapers. Many valuable papers were read, and some of them were incomparably superior to the speeches often heard in Congress. The meetings were held in the hall of the House of Representatives which body adjourned in order to give way to the editors. Some of the people of Boston said that the editors were so much better debaters and could transact business with so much more dispatch that they wished the Legislature would resign and give way to the editors indefinitely. While the editors were in session an investigation was being held to ascertain how much "hoodie" had been paid the members for a certain railroad charter. The committee couldn't find out the amount, for the members received it had already spent it, and the proof of the bribery was not forthcoming. However, it was generally believed that the bribes were given and taken though it was hard to prove.

Among the papers read before the convention was one on "American Journalism" by COL. CHAS. H. TAYLOR, editor of the Boston Globe, and chairman of the Reception Committee. He endeared himself personally to the editors by his many courtesies, as did also MR. JOS. MACABE, the good-hearted and able Secretary of the Reception Committee. They gave their entire time for four days to planning and executing excursions and pleasures for the editors. COL. TAYLOR'S address was wise, straight forward and sensible. He alluded to the several kinds of papers—one that was printed for a select 10,000; another for the next select 100,000; and the last and best which looked to the millions for support. He gave to the elder JAS. GORDON BENNETT, a native of Scotland, the palm for starting modern and progressive journalism, and gave a picture of the man and a sketch of his wonderful career. While in Boston, MR. BENNETT obtained the only food that he had for four days by picking up a five cent piece on the pavement and buying a loaf of bread. He began—as have most great editors—in a humble way. The second place in modern journalism he gave to MR. JOS. PULITZER, who is a native of Germany. Both of the great editors were foreign born, and they stand out more conspicuously than any two editors America has seen, said COL. TAYLOR. Many did not agree with COL. TAYLOR in his estimate of MR. PULITZER, but no one can deny his wonderful success. Within half a dozen years he has brought the dead New York World to the first place in point of circulation of any paper in America.

Apropos of great editors, I believe that COL. CHAS. H. TAYLOR, the speaker above alluded to, deserves a place among the best. When GEN. BEN. BUTLER was a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts he needed a newspaper, and he bought the controlling interest in the Boston Globe, and made COL. TAYLOR, then a poor man, Managing Editor. COL. TAYLOR showed wonderful sagacity and ability and the Globe largely helped to make BUTLER Governor. Matters ran on smoothly between BUTLER and TAYLOR until MR. CLEVELAND was nominated for the Presidency. The country is familiar with old BEN'S treachery and the subsequent bare fight he and DANA made on MR. CLEVELAND. As soon as CLEVELAND was nominated, old BEN called at the Globe office and told COL. TAYLOR to come out strongly against MR. CLEVELAND and to keep up his attacks all through the campaign.

"But," said COL. TAYLOR, "I am in favor of MR. CLEVELAND and have already decided to support him."

"But," said GEN. BUTLER, "if that be so you must either buy me out or I will buy out your small interest in the Globe."

"How long," queried COL. TAYLOR, "will you give me in which to decide?"

"One week," said the General, and with that he went out.

He knew that COL. TAYLOR was a poor man and personally unable to buy and that was why he sought to bulldoze him. But COL. TAYLOR was not that sort of man. He went to some of his friends who had money—stated the situation to them—they sent him the money—and at the end of the week he

had the satisfaction of buying GEN. BUTLER'S controlling interest at the price named, to wit: \$25 per share. A few months ago there was a sale of a small block of stock of the Globe and it brought \$1,390 per share, and that is the value of every share of the stock. The circulation of the Globe has run up to 145,000 daily, and it is a power for New England Democracy.

In his opening address to the editors, the retiring popular president, MR. CHAS. A. LEE, of Rhode Island, spoke wisely when he said:

"Gentlemen, you represent the greatest power of the century. The editor of the most obscure weekly in the country wields yet an influence that, commensurate with his field, is as potent as that of his cosmopolitan brother. No great moulder of public opinion despises the day of small things. Go on in your chosen vocation, then, walking uprightly in the paths of newspaper life, and remember it is less reprehensible to say MR. SLAT has repented his henceforth than to deify the biggest brute or bar-room loafer of the age."

GOVERNOR BRACKETT welcomed the editors in an address, and the mayor, at the banquet, gave his welcome to the city. On the first afternoon, the citizens gave the editors and their wives a carriage drive to all the objects of interest in and around Boston. What an inspiration it was to stand at the foot of Bunker Hill and recall the famous battle fought there for independence; and stand upon the spot where the gallant WARREN fell to view the beautiful BOSTON Common and reflect upon the bravery there displayed of the Massachusetts men to look upon old Faneuil Hall, now transformed (Heaven forgive the profanation!) into a market where the cabbages are vendid, and have brought to mind the glorious stand there made for liberty; to see Old South Meeting House and other objects of historical interest. A man could almost recall the days of '76, and wish that he had lived then to participate in the thrilling deeds of those men who will live as long as Americans are proud of their heritage, Massachusetts and North Carolina! I have always felt that these two States and Virginia did more than all the rest of the colonies to secure independence and that between them ought to exist the strongest ties of union and friendship. The citizens gave the editors an excursion upon Boston Harbor, and I thought how like in resistance was the act of the brave Wilmingtonians and Bostonians. No wonder the people of this great city are proud of their past. It is glorious and has been heralded to the world. North Carolina has a history not a whit less glorious, but our deeds have not been published and Massachusetts great son, BANCROFT, has given North Carolina more credit for its patriotic resolves than any other great historian.

On the second night of the convention a reception was given the editors and their wives at Cotillion Hall, mechanics building, and an elegant supper served. On Wednesday night the entire party were the guests of the Grand Street Opera House, and on yesterday afternoon we were given a sail on Boston Harbor. These, together with the other sources of pleasure, made the hours out of the convention full of pleasure.

On the last morning there was an election of officers which resulted as follows:

President—E. W. STEPHENS, of Missouri.
First V. P.—DR. W. D. H. HUNTER, of Indiana.
Second V. P.—W. E. PAROY, of Colorado.
Third V. P.—N. A. CRAVEN, of Texas.
Cor. Secretary.—J. M. PAGE, of Illinois.
Rec. Sec.—WM. KENNEDY, of Pennsylvania.
Treasurer.—A. H. LOWRIE, of Illinois.

Asst. Rec. Secretary.—MISS CAROLINE A. HULLING, of Illinois.

The convention was wise in its selection of officers. They are among the best editors we have. PRESIDENT STEPHENS is a handsome and accomplished Democrat with broad ideas and plenty of executive ability. The other officers are divided between the two parties, and I do not know their politics. In the convention there is no suggestion of politics. MR. STEPHENS was unanimously elected. The editors from all sections come together as brethren. They are a company of glorious good-fellows. Most of us are earnest partisans but we never allow anything of party here or of sectionalism. If a man raises such a question, it injures him. At the banquet, COL. TAYLOR said "we will now hear from a gentleman below Mason and Dixon's line." Immediately from every part of the great dining room there came voices "There is no such line." "It is wiped out," and other similar remarks, and the convention heartily applauded when COL. TAYLOR said "of course there is no such line as Mason and Dixon's. I referred to it merely as a romance of our youth." That was the spirit that animated the quill drivers of America in their Boston convention. If, one and all, exercise the same spirit at home in the exercise of their journals, sectionalism will soon be wiped out, and fraternal feelings will take the place of crimination and re-primation. The editors of this country can put down sectionalism if they will; and the temper of the three hundred representative editors here indicates that they will do it. No other agency can kill this worst evil that exists among us. The Press can do it, and the editors whose PREDECESSORS LARGELY CREATED it will, I believe, undo the work that has brought so much trouble to the country. The kindly feeling and friendships of this association will do more to secure this result than can be imagined. If a Northern Republican editor votes cheerfully for a Southern Democrat for an officer in this association, it will not be long before he will get over his prejudice against the Southern men in political offices; and the same is true of

Southern Democrats. This association might be appropriately called "The Sectional Killer." Let it die.

But the crowning feature of the entire week was the final banquet—or banquet, rather, for there were two—one for the men and one for the women. The Association is a practical Woman's Rights body. There were fifteen female delegates in the body who voted, made speeches, read papers, read poems, were candidates for office, and officers—and who in every way were fully equal to the pantaloons members of the body. One of them was elected an officer, and all of them were interested delegates. The poet of the Convention, MR. W. E. PAROY, of Colorado, advocated Woman Suffrage in his poem which was entitled "Open the Gate; a Message from the Mountains." In addition to the women who were delegates, there were fully seventy-five of the wives and sisters of editors who participated in all the pleasures of the body. And so the Boston editors gave the banquet to the men, and the Boston Women's Press Club gave a banquet to the ladies. A woman editor, MRS. SALLIE JOY WHITE, presided at the women's banquet and my wife (who is not a "women's right man" who was present says that she had as much humor and pleasantry and grace as a presiding officer at a banquet as any man. The women responded to and made speeches and sang songs, and had a royal good time, after partaking of what is said to have been the most elegant banquet ever served at the Parker House. Among those who addressed the convention during its sitting was MRS. JULIA WARREN HOWE, editor of the Woman's Journal. She is about sixty years old and has a singularly intellectual and attractive face. She spoke well and gracefully—as did all the women. I have always been a believer in the theory that every woman ought to be able to earn her living, and that she ought to earn it. I believe more firmly in it now than ever before.

One of the speakers at the banquet for women said: "God bless the editors who no longer permit us to stand knocking at the door of editorial sanctuaries with faint hearts and quivering lips; we are inside; working faithfully and we are here to stay. If the magazines and the newspapers are mighty engines of great power, as we believe them to be, women who work on or for them must see to it that no uncertain hand touches either lever or screw. Thank Heaven for the men who look beyond the limits of present policy and mere pecuniary gain. You have them in your enterprising West and in your fertile South, and we have them here in Boston. Men who have never by word or deed doubted our success; men whose pleasure it has been to cheer and encourage us in our work; men who have boldly said that ideas are of divine origin, and 'prejudice the child of ignorance;' men keen enough to take the bright thought of a quickened brain without sex limitations, and men who are willing to pay for it in the same way."

There is no work better suited to a well educated, sensible woman than newspaper work and they are everywhere doing excellent work on our leading newspapers and magazines. It is neat, and is an occupation in which they need come less in contact with the bustling world than in any other occupation which requires brain work. No workers are so isolated as writers and workers on the great publications of the country. The future will see hundreds of women in journalism to whom there is now none. I have seen them here—watched their work—been charmed by their womanliness—and while I am not in favor of giving the ballot to women, I am decidedly in favor of throwing open to them every avenue in which honest toil will bring a sure compensation, so that never again will women be forced to the degradation of marrying for a home or to keep from being an old maid. All honor, I say, to the women journalists in America! They are going to put their impress of purity of thought and purity of expression and purity of life into the journals with which they are connected.

I might write more about Boston—the work of the Convention—its personnel—the elegant banquet for the men and the eloquent toasts—but the CHRONICLE is not an India rubber paper. The readers will have to imagine the rest. J. D.

JUDGE SHIPP'S SUCCESSOR.
The Governor will appoint the Nominee of the Democratic Convention.
[Special to the STATE CHRONICLE.]
ATLANTIC HOTEL,
MOREHEAD CITY, July 1, 1890.
The Governor (who is here) to-day announced that he would appoint the nominee of the Judicial Convention of the Eleventh District as the successor of Judge Shipp. H. W. AYER.

Almost Hopelessly Ill.
[Special to STATE CHRONICLE.]
GREENSBORO, N. C., July 1.—Mr. J. Frank Jones, a young licentiate of the Methodist E. Church, came home from Vanderbilt quite recently sick of typhoid fever, and is now almost hopelessly ill. He is a bright and talented son of Rev. Turner M. Jones, D. D., President of Greensboro Female College, who died yesterday. J. L. MICHAUX.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.
China Silk.
This popular fabric, though a silk is in reach of almost every one's purse. It is peculiarly well adapted for summer wear, and the range of colorings and patterns are so great as to allow the fullest scope to one's taste. We show them from 39c up.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.

Earthquake in California.
[By United Press.]
SANTA ROSA, July 1.—Three slight shocks of earthquake were felt here yesterday. They were not nearly so severe as those of last Sunday.

TO STIR UP RACE TROUBLE.

THE HOUSE STILL DEBATING THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAW.

The Honest Treasury Watch-Dog From Indiana Declared That Every Representative Who Had Spoken Repudiated the Bill so Far as His District Was Concerned—Lehback Proposes to Apply it to Every District, And if the Republicans Are Honest They Must Adopt It, But to Do So Would Kill the Measure For The Northern People Would Not Stand It.
(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 1.—(House)—The House immediately after the reading of the journal, resumed the debate on the Federal Election bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Lehback, of New Jersey, providing that the chief supervisor of elections of each judicial district in the United States shall take such action as is required to secure such supervisor in every congressional district as is provided by the laws of the United States.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, contended that there was no occasion for the enactment of the proposed law. Every member who had spoken had repudiated the bill as far as his own district was concerned.

Mr. Stone, of Missouri, made a constitutional argument against the bill. He asserted that its promoters were as guilty of high treason as those who, thirty years ago, took up arms against the government.

Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, expressed regret that the amendment emanated from the Republican side, because it did not tend to perfect the bill.

Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, said that if the bill was so bad that gentlemen were afraid to vote for its general application, why were they such cowards as to throw upon the people of a particular district the odium of the law. Congress should take the responsibility and not place it in the hands of fifty or a hundred men in any one district.

The amendment was rejected, yeas 132, nays 198.

Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, offered an amendment eliminating from the bill the provision for the United States boards of canvassers, and providing that from the returns of supervisors the chief supervisor shall tabulate and forward to the Speaker of the House, to be submitted by him to the House, the results as they appear therefrom in each congressional district under his jurisdiction in which this act has been in force.

Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, favored the amendment as preserving a system which in substance had been always in force, and under which (with very few exceptions) had there been any complaint of the action of the State authorities.

Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, opposed the amendment and favored the bill.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, said that the bill put it in the power of the U. S. courts to subordinate the control of the House of Representatives.

Mr. McComas, of Maryland, opposed the amendment and favored the bill as in the interest of free and fair elections.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, pointed out the dangers which might arise from the application of the law.

Mr. Caruth, of New York, said that he had heard a good deal about a free ballot and a fair count. According to the Republican doctrine "a free ballot is one that elects our ticket and a fair count is one that counts us in." The purpose of this bill was to perpetuate the Republican party in power.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, in opposing the bill, criticised severely the power given to hundreds of court-house rounders to have the elections placed under Federal control so as to have themselves made supervisors.

Mr. Mason, of Illinois, said the South counted the negro a voter when the census was taken, and Republicans proposed now to do him justice and let him vote.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, said there never had been and there never could be any bill which would strike a more dangerous blow at the very elements and foundations of free government.

The debate was further participated in by Messrs. Lodge, Buckalew and Tucker, and the House adjourned to meet at 8 p. m.

Senate.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Mr. Dawes, from the conference committee on the legislative bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree with the House conferees, the particular item of disagreement being that of clerks for Senators and their compensation. He doubted if any agreement could be reached on anything but the House bill.

After some discussion a new conference was ordered.

The Idaho bill was taken up and Mr. Vance made a long speech in opposition to the bill. He claimed that the proper constitutional steps by the people of Idaho for admission to statehood, had not been taken, and that the territory did not have a population sufficiently large to entitle it to admission to the Union.

At the close of Mr. Vance's speech in opposition to the Idaho bill, the bill was passed without division.

The conference committee appointed on the part of the Senate on the disagreement on the legislative appropriation bill, reported that the House refused to agree to the Senate amendments and declined further conference.

Mr. Dawes moved that the Senate recede. The Senate finally refused to recede. This means that unless the House or Senate reconsiders its action of today the legislative bill will fail and a new legislative bill will have to be prepared and passed.

After a short secret session, the Senate at 3 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

JUDGE AND SOLICITOR.

IT IS WHITAKER.

JUDGE WHITAKER'S friends all over the State will rejoice in this endorsement which he has received from the Democracy of the district. He has served the party faithfully, and is an able, industrious and accurate lawyer, and the people felt that he deserved an endorsement, and they have given it to him. The papers in the First District and in the West where he has held court speak in the highest terms of his bearing as a Judge and predict for him a brilliant career on the bench. He has not yet presided in Wake and we have not had an opportunity of seeing him on the bench. It is a high compliment that he has received, and is all the more to be appreciated when it is considered that he was opposed by one of the wisest and ablest and non-establis young lawyers in North Carolina, W. R. ALLEN, Esq., of Wayne. MR. ALLEN is young, and judicial honors surely await him in the future. His legal acumen and his studious habits, and his judicial mind, mark him as a man whom the people will call to interpret and administer the laws before he has been twenty years at the bar.

The nomination of MR. EDWARD W. FOU, Jr., of Johnston, as Solicitor, is a recognition of the ability and worth of one of the State's brightest young men. He was a student of the University, and was licensed to practice law in October, 1885. He had been a hard student, and at once obtained a large practice, and was last year Elector for the Fourth Congressional district and made a splendid campaign. His nomination means his election. He is popular with the people and they will rally to his support and elect him by a handsome majority. Less than 27 years old, he has received an honor of which he may well be proud. To be chosen over CAPT. SWIFT GALLOWAY, who was universally regarded as the best Solicitor in Eastern North Carolina when he was in office, is the strongest evidence of the hold he has upon the people.

A KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

A Woman Shoots Her Standerer Through the Heart.

[By United Press.]
PADUCAH, Ky., July 1.—News has just come here of a tragedy in Marshall county Saturday night. Bud Anderson accompanied by a friend named Lucy Roberts met Peter McCain, a farmer, at a barbecue and with pistols pointed at his head compelled him to accompany them to Anderson's house and confront Mrs. Anderson, whom they charged McCain with having slandered. The following morning McCain was found dead with a bullet in his heart. Mrs. Anderson acknowledged having done the shooting, claiming that McCain had lied about her. The persons are all of good standing in the community and much excitement prevails.

THE TERRIBLE HEAT.

Fifty-one Deaths in Chicago Since Wednesday from Sun-stroke—Awful Fatality Among Children.

[By United Press.]
CHICAGO, July 1.—There has been a steady increase in the death rate of the city ever since last Wednesday. Fifty-one deaths from sun stroke were reported up to 4 o'clock yesterday. This number probably represents two-thirds of the fatal cases for Sunday and yesterday. Among the children the mortality has been keeping higher and higher until yesterday when the figures appalled the health officers. Nearly two hundred deaths from all causes were reported during the day.

ALL STANDS REMOVED.

All Stands in the Corridors of the Capitol Removed—Force to be Used in Two Cases.

[By United Press.]
WASHINGTON, July 1.—The order issued by Speaker Reed for the removal of all stands in the corridors of the House went into effect to-day. Two of the stand-keepers refused to be evicted. They will be dispossessed, if necessary, by force.

Escape of Nineteen Convicts.

[By United Press.]
FORT WORTH, Tex., July 1.—At the convict camp, sixteen miles south of here yesterday, a guard named Riley Williams was killed by a squad of convicts. The murderers then secured weapons and liberated other convicts, and nineteen of the most desperate men are now at liberty, well armed and equipped.

Graphite beds, the most extensive as well as the best known quality, only two and a half miles West of Raleigh! Why not form a company and have them worked? Crucibles, lead pencils, stove polish and hundreds of articles are made from this one of the most important minerals. Here is a chance for investment of capital. The more the advantages and resources of Raleigh are investigated, the more we find out about them and to sum them all up, will convince any one that Raleigh is destined to become one of the most important mercantile and manufacturing places in the South.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
This has been a phenomenal season in Black Lace Flouncings, and Black Drapery Nets.
Consequently there are some more short lengths than usual. These have been measured, prices marked in plain figures, and placed near the Fayetteville St. entrance.
No one will say they are not cheap, after seeing how we have them priced.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

IT IS WHITAKER.

POU NOMINATED FOR SOLICITOR OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Convention was Held in Smithfield Yesterday—The Fight Ended—A Harmonious Session—Victory Assured.
(Special to STATE CHRONICLE.)

SMITHFIELD, N. C., July 1.—The Judicial convention of the Fourth District was called to order at 1:30 p. m. in the Court House by W. N. Jones, Esq., of Wake, Chairman of the Executive Committee. He made a ringing and a stirring Democratic speech. On motion of J. W. Bryan, W. C. Monroe, Esq., of Wayne was made Secretary.

On motion of Dr. Richard Lewis, the delegates were assigned to places in the court-house.

The chairman appointed as a committee on credentials and permanent organization Col. Cameron, of Harnett; Armstrong Jones, Esq., of Wake; Ashley Horne, of Johnston, and F. A. Daniels, of Wayne.

This committee also had the power to look into and report the voting strength of each county in this convention.

The chairman of the committee reported that all the counties in the district were represented and that the credentials were in due form, and that Harnett was entitled to 29 votes; Johnston 60; Wayne 56; and Wake 92. They recommended as permanent officers of the convention: W. H. Pace, of Wake, chairman and W. C. Monroe, of Wayne, secretary. This report was unanimously adopted. J. A. Abell, Esq., of Johnston and F. A. Daniels, of Wayne, were appointed to conduct the chairman to his seat. The chairman, upon taking his seat, made a short speech urging harmony and predicting success in the coming campaign.

The Judgeship.

The chair then announced that nominations for Judge were in order. Upon call of counties Harnett announced that they had no candidate for Judge. On the call of Wake, W. J. Peele was recognized by the chair, but gave way to D. H. McLean, Esq., of Harnett, who in a splendid speech, which brought forth much applause, placed into nomination Hon. Spier Whitaker, of Wake. The speaker reviewed Judge Whitaker's life as a soldier and a civilian. He said as a soldier he was beyond fear, and as a citizen, above reproach. W. J. Peele, of Wake, seconded Whitaker's nomination.

On the call of Wayne C. B. Aycock, Esq., put in nomination W. R. Allen, of Wake. He made a strong speech in which he eulogized Mr. Allen's qualifications for filling the judgeship and elicited much applause.

The chair then named N. B. Broughton, of Wake, and C. B. Aycock, of Wayne, as tellers. Upon a call of the counties the vote stood as follows:

Harnett, Whitaker 20, Allen 9.
Johnston, Whitaker 60,
Wake, Whitaker 92,
Wayne, Allen 96.
Whitaker having received 172 votes was declared the nominee.

For Solicitor.

The next business in order was to nominate a candidate for Solicitor. Mr. N. B. Broughton, of Wake, in just such a telling speech as he can make, put in nomination E. W. Fou, Jr., of Johnston.

Mr. J. B. Batchelor, of Wake, put in nomination Col. Swift Galloway, of Wayne. Mr. Batchelor made a very feeling and earnest speech, in which he said that North Carolina never had a better prosecuting officer than Mr. Galloway. Mr. L. R. Waddell, of Johnston, then arose and in a strong telling speech seconded the nomination of Mr. Fou.

Messrs. W. R. Lean, of Harnett, and Mr. Aycock, of Wayne, seconded the nomination of Col. Galloway. I heard several say that both of these speeches were as strong, forcible speeches as they ever heard.

Upon call of the counties the vote stood as follows:

Harnett, 29 for Galloway.
Johnston, 60 for Fou.
Wake, 23 for Galloway.
Wayne, 64 for Fou.

Wayne, 56 for Galloway.
Wayne, 128 for Galloway, 188.
Mr. Fou having received a majority of votes cast was declared the candidate for Solicitor.

The nominations, with two or three dissents, were made unanimous.

On motion the delegates from each county were authorized to appoint the member of the Executive committee for their respective county. They selected as follows:

Harnett—Dr. M. W. Harper.
Johnston—E. H. Abell.
Wake—J. N. Holding.
Wayne—F. A. Daniels.

D. H. McLean, of Harnett; E. H. Abell, of Johnston; J. N. Holding, of Wake and W. C. Monroe, of Wayne were appointed by the chair a committee to notify the candidates of their nomination. The convention then adjourned at 3:30.

There was no rangling. Everything was peace, good feeling and harmony all the way through. About two-thirds of the delegates appointed from the counties were present.

H. B. H.

The City Marshall of Childersburg Ala. Killed.

[By United Press.]
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 1.—Joe Keith, town marshal of Childersburg, Ala., was killed by an unknown negro Saturday. Keith arrested the negro for vagrancy and was carrying him to the police station when the negro broke and ran. Keith pursued, when the negro turned on him and drawing a pistol shot Keith three times. The negro escaped.

The success with which our marked down prices on ladies' muslin underwear and dressing saques is meeting has shown that good values are not unappreciated.

McKIMMON, MOSLEY & MCGEE.